

fifty-eight prisoners were in confinement in Springfield gaol."

The court received that report; there was a long and interesting discussion on it; and in July, 1843, they came to a resolution that such report was well founded. It was then resolved that the visiting magistrates of the several gaols, in order that on this great question there should be an enlarged investigation, and the whole of the other magistrates were invited to join them, should form an open committee, to revise that plan and carry it into effect, the necessity having been found. The court adopted the suggestion of a rev. baronet, that the plan should give way till this day—that they should take six months to consider the question; and the proposition was produced now for their consideration. The committee took great pains with the matter—they met many times, they had the attendance of Mr. Hopper and Major Jebb—several of the magistrates sent plans, so that the whole thing was well considered, and the plan finally adopted was this, by which two of the existing radii should be extended, that there should be parallel buildings on one side of each of these openings, and a vast hall in the middle, similar to the plan at Fentonville; that the chapel should be enlarged; that accommodation should be made for the debtors and for women; that there should be a walking yard, and that the separate system should be adopted. He thought they should first settle the question whether the separate system should be adopted or not; if they were to reject it, he considered they would fall into that which had so bad an effect on the moral habits of the country. There were gentlemen present who had given the money part of the question their attentive consideration, and they were prepared to tell them, that it would be beneficial even in the pecuniary effect attached to it. He should leave that to them; but he thought if they were to enlarge the gaol, and enlarge it they must, it should be done now. As to expense, if they showed that the building would not exceed the sum talked of—if they showed that for about 30,000*l.* they could have every class of prisoners under the same regulations, that they could have the debtors and women under better management and control, without injury to their health, it was not only then a duty incumbent on them to give the public, for whom they were trustees, the benefit of that system, but he thought they would also find it their duty for the credit of such a county as this. This plan was formed by their own surveyor to keep down the expense, under the assistance of Major Jebb, who took great pains to make out and save all that could be saved, so that the full and entire effect should be good and lasting. And they would be pleased to recollect that this was not a new system, but it was recommended by that great man, John Howard, who suggested that every man should be kept separate from the time he was taken till the time he was set at liberty. They had tried classification, which would not do; then the silent system, which was attended with a severity that never would be practised here. Therefore they must resort to the system of separation, which they might do with so much good effect. There was one thing connected with this so important, that they would excuse his making two or three observations on it. It had been the system to commit prisoners to the first gaol delivery, whether it were assizes or sessions, and this was done on the sound principle that men should be incarcerated as short a time as possible before trial. Now at the late special commission, the learned judge complained in Kent, that the magistrates of this county had done wrong in sending prisoners to be tried at the assize, instead of passing them over to the session; but he (Mr. D.) did not think that need affect their practice, because it was stated they meant to have a clause by which the judge at the special commission might try only those who were triable at the assize. Thus the magistrates might still commit as they did before.

Mr. W. Luard seconded the motion. Should the court adopt it, he was aware they would be laying a considerable burden on the rate-payers of the county, and he could only regret that they should be under that necessity. There were two points with which the court was acquainted—first, that it was the intention to remove the old gaol, and remove the debtors

and females to Springfield; and secondly, to make these such preparations as would enable them to carry out the separate system. To do that, the committee recommended that a plan should be laid before the court, which had been done, and he found the estimate would be about 30,000*l.*; Major Jebb said it might be done for less, and it was not likely it would exceed that. Now, he found that a farthing rate produced upwards of 1,000*l.*, and it would therefore require a rate of thirty farthings, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a penny, the amount proposed to be laid out. In point of fact the rate-payers for every 100*l.* would have to pay 2*s.* 1*d.* in every farthing rate that was raised. Whether it was desirable to do the whole of this at one time, or part now and part a year hence, would be for the court to consider. That part was desirable to be done immediately, he thought there could be no doubt; but as to the other part, the court would come to a decision and use their own judgment on it.

Mr. W. Cotton moved as an amendment to Mr. Disney's motion—

"That so much of the report as relates to the removal of the female prisoners and debtors to Springfield, and the enlargement of the gaol for that purpose,—the building of a governor's and chaplain's house, and the alteration of the centre building, be adopted, and the further consideration of the other recommendations in the report be postponed."

Mr. Leake begged to second the amendment.

The chairman then put Mr. Cotton's motion, when there appeared—

For it.....20
Against it.....16

Majority.....4

Mr. Cotton then moved that it be referred to the committee who had taken so much pains with the matter, to be carried out. (Cries of "No, no," from members of the committee.)

After some conversation, a committee, consisting of the visiting magistrates, the chairman of the session, the county members, Mr. Disney, Sir J. P. Wood, and Mr. Croft, was appointed to carry out the plan.

MONUMENT AT ST. REMI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BUILDER."

SIR,—About a mile from the modern town of St. Remi, not far from Arles, in the South of France, stands the monument of which I herewith send a representation. It occupies a delightful situation at the foot of some fine limestone rocks of the principality of Baux, and the ground slopes from them into a fertile plain, which the eye entirely commands. The monument consists of a square plinth elevated on two stages, and supporting a pedestal filled with sculpture representing equestrian combats. Above these rises a square edifice with a three-quarter column at each angle, or perhaps rather more than three-quarters of the column are exposed. The architect has hardly any projection before the face of the work, so that the columns standing out beyond it for half their diameter do not appear to contribute materially to its support.

This peculiarity was perhaps the result of judgment, and not of carelessness or ignorance, as it tends to preserve the general pyramidal form of the monument, and the effect of the whole monument is very fine, though thus singularly obtained. Above this division of the edifice is a circular temple of six columns, by a conical or funnel-shaped roof; within the peristyleum are two statues, one male, the other female. Upon this ancient work of art is the inscription which follows, viz.: "SEXUIVLIVICIF PARENTISQVAEIVS." But these letters do not help us to the date of the monument; they merely show that the erection was an act of filial gratitude (*parentibus meritis*). It probably belongs to the 2nd century. I should be glad to have from your correspondents further information on this interesting subject.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
AN ANATHEM.

York, Dec. 10th, 1843.



Monument at St. Remi.